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ST. IVES (HUNTS)
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
AND
SANITARY INSPECTOR
FOR 1951

THE RIDLEY PRESS.
ST IVES, HUNTS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District
of Saint Ives in the County of Huntingdon,
for the year ending 31st December, 1951.

To:-

the Chairman and Members of the
St. Ives Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

*I have the honour to present my second Annual
Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the
Area for the year 1951.*

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

M. M. MARKHAM,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

M. M. MARKHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

G. H. PHIPPS

Cert. S.I.B.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

J. G. REESON

Cert. S.I.B., M.R.S.I., Cert. Bldg. Inspr.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

General Statistics

Population (middle 1951)	12,650
Population (middle 1950)	12,310
Area	45,911 acres
Rateable Value (April 1951)	£54,475
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Net Product)	£222
Number of Inhabited Houses	3,360

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births				
M.	F.	Total		
Legitimate ...	100	90	190	Birth-rate per 1,000
Illegitimate ...	6	5	11	estimated population 16.7
	—	—	—	(Ditto for England
Total ...	106	95	201	and Wales) ... 15.5
Still Births				
Legitimate ...	3	1	4	Rate per 1,000 esti-
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	mated population ... 0.32
	—	—	—	(Ditto for England
Total ...	3	1	4	and Wales) ... 0.36
Deaths				
(all ages) ...	78	62	140	Death-rate per 1,000
				estimated population 11.1
				(Ditto for England
				and Wales) ... 12.5
Deaths of Infants under one year				
	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	—
Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	—
	—	—	—	—
Total ...	...	1	1	—
Death-rates of Infants under one year				
All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	...	...	...	14.4
(Ditto for England and Wales) ... ..	...	...	...	29.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				5.26
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				—

CAUSES OF DEATH

(Registrar-General's List)

List No.	Cause	Male	Female
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3	Syphilitic	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8	Measles	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	2	1
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	0
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	4
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16	Diabetes	—	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	4	10
18	Coronary disease, angina	12	10
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	1
20	Other heart disease	13	9
21	Other circulatory disease	4	3
22	Influenza	2	2
23	Pneumonia	2	2
24	Bronchitis	4	3
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ...	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	1
31	Congenital malformations	—	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	6
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1
34	All other accidents	2	1
35	Suicide	1	—
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
Totals all causes		78	62

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(a) Laboratory Facilities

The following laboratory facilities are available to this Authority and to General Practitioners in the Area:—

Public Health Laboratory Service, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge. Tel.: Cambridge 55526.

Public Analyst, S. Greenburgh, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.I.C., Tenison Road, Cambridge. Tel.: Cambridge 2097.

(b) Ambulance Services

(i) Ambulances administered by the County Ambulance Service operating in conjunction with the County Fire Service have been available on doctors' orders. Tel.: Huntingdon 67.

(ii) An ambulance stationed at Huntingdon Isolation Hospital has been available for cases of infectious disease. Tel.: Huntingdon 59.

(c) Home Nursing

Nurse-midwives employed and supervised by the Huntingdon County Council carried out Home Nursing and attended maternity cases.

(i) A nurse residing in Warboys (Tel.: Warboys 224) attended cases in Warboys, Wistow and Broughton.

(ii) A nurse residing in Bluntisham (Tel.: Earith 225) attended cases in Somersham and Pidley.

(iii) A nurse residing in Hemingford Abbots (Tel.: St. Ives 3119) attended cases in the Hemingfords, Fenstanton and Hilton.

(iv) A nurse residing in Bluntisham (Tel.: Earith 226) attended cases in Earith, Bluntisham, Colne and Holywell-cum-Needlingworth.

(v) A nurse residing in Woodhurst (Tel.: Warboys 327) attended cases in Wyton Aerodrome, Woodhurst, Oldhurst and Upwood.

(vi) A nurse residing in St. Ives (Tel.: St. Ives 2228) attended cases in Houghton and Wyton villages.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres

(i) The following Health Services were provided by

the Huntingdon County Council:—

Clinic	Patients seen	When held	Where held
Minor Ailments	Schoolchildren	3rd Friday in month. 10.30-11.30 a.m.	Clinic Railway Inn, St. Ives.
Infant Welfare	Children (0-5 yrs.)	Every Friday. 2-4 p.m. 1st Monday in month. 2-4 p.m. 2nd Tuesday in month. 2-4 p.m. 1st Wednesday in month. 2-4 p.m.	Ditto. Constitutional Hall, Fenstanton. Methodist Room, Somersham. Baptist Chapel, Warboys.
Dental	Pre-school and schoolchildren. Pre-natal and nursing mothers.	3rd Friday in month. 10 a.m.-12 noon. 2-3.30 p.m. Every Wednesday (ex- cept 2nd in month) and every Saturday. 10 a.m.-12 noon. (By appointment.)	Clinic Railway Inn, St. Ives. Dental Clinic, Princes Street, Huntingdon.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Total cases notified
Scarlet Fever	2
Whooping Cough	67
Diphtheria	—
Measles	40
Acute Pneumonia	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	—
Typhoid Fever	—
Erysipelas	3
Poliomyelitis	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

From figures available at 31st December 1951, 57.57% of the estimated child population (0-14 years) had received a primary course of immunisation against diphtheria, but only 45.05% of the babies (0-4 years) were so protected.

Facilities for diphtheria immunisation are available at Infant Welfare Clinics, through the School Medical Service, and from General Practitioners.

TUBERCULOSIS

Total number on register at 31st December 1951: 45.

Pulmonary: 27.

Non-Pulmonary: 18.

AGE PERIODS	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Res.		Respiratory		Non-Res.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
35 .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
45 .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	2	5	2	3	0	0	0	0

No action was found to be necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in connection with persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deals with the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

1. (1). **Water.**—There is a mains supply of water in every parish in the area, which is obtained from three separate sources.

Bluntisham, Broughton, Bury, Colne, Earith, Holywell-cum-Needingworth, Oldhurst, Pidley-cum-Fenton, Somersham, Warboys, Wistow, and Woodhurst, are supplied by the Ramsey and St. Ives Joint Water Board.

Fenstanton, Hilton, and a part of Hemingford Grey, are supplied by the Chesterton and St. Ives Joint Water Board.

Hemingford Abbots, Hemingford Grey, Houghton, and Wyton, are supplied by St. Ives Rural District Council, from Huntingdon Rural District Council wells at Houghton.

Main extensions to the Fen Areas of Warboys, Somersham, and Pidley, were commenced in 1951 and small extensions of the existing mains to serve new housing estates and the needs of agriculture were also carried out.

The annual consumption of water continues to increase and it was necessary to curtail the quantity used for industrial and garden purposes during the summer months.

The area is dependant to a large extent on water obtained from the river gravels and it will be necessary to augment the supply to ensure an adequate quantity of water for all domestic and industrial purposes. A summary of the water supplies is given on page 8.

1. (2). **Drainage and Sewerage.**—The Council's main drainage scheme for every parish in the district, submitted to the Ministry for approval in January 1949, was the subject of a Public Inquiry which was held in the Council's Offices on 27th November 1951. The Council in submitting their proposals outlined the scheme for all the parishes as a long term programme, but stressed the urgency of the particular schemes for the villages of Somersham, Warboys, Houghton, and Wyton with the Hemingfords' and Fenstanton. These parishes were selected as those most in need of main drainage, and it is the intention of the Council, subject to the approval of the Ministry, to carry out the proposed schemes in these parishes as a first instalment of the complete scheme.

Town Planning approval has been obtained for the development of the pumping stations and sewage disposal works which will be required and negotiations for the acquisition of the necessary land have also been completed.

Further small sewage disposal plants for the treatment of sewage from the Council's post-war housing estates were in course of erection during 1951. As far as possible sewers have been laid to the depths that will ultimately be required to link up with the main village schemes as and when they are completed.

2. **Rivers and Streams.**—Following the extensive flooding of the riverside villages in 1947, schemes for the raising of the flood banks of the River Ouse were prepared by the Great Ouse River Board. The Board asked for a contribution of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. towards the estimated cost of £18,000 of raising the flood banks in the parishes of Hemingford Abbots, Hemingford Grey, and Houghton and Wyton. After a conference with the representatives of the County Council, the Council agreed to make a contribution to the River Boards Flood Relief Scheme for Houghton and Wyton of £1,000, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total cost whichever the less, to be shared equally with the County Council, and that no further action be taken for the time being in regard to the proposals for the Hemingfords as this scheme was still in course of preparation.

3. (1). **Closet Accommodation.**—Following the completion of a small sewage disposal plant at Fenstanton, 18 Pail Closets were converted to water closets. It is the policy of the Council to carry out such conversions on their Housing Estates as the opportunity occurs. Owners of private dwellings are encouraged to carry out similar conversions providing that they have adequate facilities for the disposal of effluents from septic tanks.

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	Source of Supply	Sufficiency or Otherwise	Quality of Water	Results of Analyses	Number of Analyses	Estimated No. of Dwellings Supplied		
						Direct from Mains Supply	By Stand-pipes	By Public or Private Wells
1. Bluntisham	Public mains	Adequate	Good	Satisfactory	128 samples taken from mains supply.	177	5	12
2. Broughton	"	"	"	"		50	14	16
3. Bury	"	"	"	"		109	19	8
4. Colne	"	"	"	"		116	21	6
5. Earith	"	"	"	"	11 samples unsatisfactory.	165	9	26
6. Fenstanton	"	"	"	"		243	6	51
7. Hemingford Abbots	"	"	"	"		74	4	96
8. Hemingford Grey	"	"	"	"		250	13	138
9. Hilton	"	"	"	"	Repeat samples satisfactory	71	7	27
10. Holywell-cum-Needlingworth	"	"	"	"		147	11	50
11. Houghton & Wyton	"	"	"	"		173	—	80
12. Oldhurst	"	"	"	"		68	11	3
13. Pidley-cum-Fenton	"	"	"	"		94	18	10
14. Somersham	(with excep Public mains (with excep Public mains (with excep	tion of Fen Adequate tion of Fen Adequate tion of Fen	Area) Good Area) Good Area) Good	Fen Areas of 13, 15, 16, Unsatisfactory and insufficient.		328	49	86
15. Warboys						467	68	59
16. Wistow	Public mains (with excep Public mains	Adequate tion of Fen Adequate	Good Area) Good	Satisfactory		78	20	10
17. Woodhurst						54	17	11
Totals						2664	292	689

3. (2). **Public Cleansing.**

(a) **Night-soil Collections.**—The weekly collections of night-soil continued satisfactorily in all the villages. The collections are carried out with two 750 gallon Yorkshire Karrier Tankers fitted with night-soil emptying attachments. One tanker is wholly employed on this work while the other is employed on night-soil for four working days per week. Approximately 2,150 pails are emptied each week and the contents either injected into an ex-R.A.F. Sewage Disposal Works for treatment or distributed over agricultural land. By arrangement with Huntingdon Borough Council night-soil is also collected from Hartford.

(b) **Refuse collection and disposal.**—A weekly kerbside collection of refuse is made from all parts of the area by means of two side-loading vehicles and one 15 cubic yard moving floor, rear loading vehicle.

Approximately 3,100 dustbins are emptied each week.

The refuse is tipped at two worked-out Gravel Pits situated at Somersham and Needingworth respectively.

The quantity of refuse collected continues to increase and as further housing development by the Council and Government Departments is completed it will be necessary to replace the smaller side-loading vehicles with others of larger capacity.

By arrangement with St. Ives Borough Council, weekly refuse collections are also carried out in the Borough by contract, as is the collection of Trade Refuse from R.A.F. Stations.

This work entails the emptying of approximately 1,800 bins per week.

(c) **Salvage.**—Owing to the substantial rise in the prices of scrap, non-ferrous metals, textiles and waste paper, the income from the Salvage Collections increased considerably, the materials sold realising £571 5s. 10d.

Every effort was made to augment the collection of waste paper and textiles which formed the bulk of the materials. Advantage was taken of an offer by a County Newspaper to publicise a Salvage Drive amongst the schools in the area, which was very successful. The drive was run on a competitive basis. The winning teams from the schools were presented with prizes donated by the Editor of the Newspaper.

The salvage bonus scheme, whereby the collectors are given 50 per cent. of the value of the materials sold, continued during the year.

(d) **Cesspool Emptying.**—During 1951, 356 cesspools were emptied. A charge of 25s. is made for each 750-gallon load removed and a sliding scale reduces the charge for additional loads. A higher charge is made for the emptying of cesspools situated outside the district.

3. (3). SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

(a) Housing Inspections:

Under Public Health and Housing Acts	...	...	237
Re-inspections	...	...	36
Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	55
Number of Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	47
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	1
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	1

When will slum clearance re-commence? It is estimated that cottage property in this area is falling into a state where, at present prices, the number of houses incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable cost is rapidly approaching the number of new houses being built by the Council. If the standard of the post-war houses is not too high then the number of obsolescent houses in the area will increase annually as further development of post-war houses continues. Owners of cottage property, the majority of whom are elderly persons, are extremely reluctant to carry out even essential repairs at present-day costs, while the tenants, in many cases, are losing the pride they once had in their homes, which results in further deterioration of the property.

(b) Inspections under the Factories Act, 1937:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6	13	20	2	Nil
2. Section 7	38	33	—	Nil
Total	51	53	2	Nil

The following defects were found as a result of the inspections:—

Defect	Found	Remedied	Number of cases in which defects were:—	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness	3	3	0	1
Overcrowding ..	0	0	0	0
Temperature ..	0	0	0	0
Ventilation ..	0	0	0	0
Drainage of floors ..	0	0	0	0
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	1	1	0	0
Defective sanitary accommodation	1	1	0	0
Other offences ..	0	0	0	0
Total ..	5	5	0	1

No proceedings were taken against any of the occupiers of factories in the district and the premises were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

(c) Inspections under Regulations, etc.:							
Movable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Dumps, tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Scavenging	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Butchers' premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Pumps, wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Requisitioned property	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Housing sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
General Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Meat from outside district	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Petroleum stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
After infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Total...							1,626

As a result of the inspections recorded above 202 informal notices were served on owners and occupiers of premises requesting them to comply with the relevant Acts and Regulations.

The infringements were of a minor character and were rectified after a request to do so had been made by the Department.

In addition to the routine inspections listed above a special survey was carried out by the Department in connection with the first instalment of the Council's proposed main drainage scheme and 1,247 visits and inspections were made for this purpose.

3. (4). **Camping Sites.**—Three applications for the renewal of licences permitting the use of land for camping sites were granted by the Council. A new site was licensed for the stationing of a single caravan. All the sites are provided with mains water supply and adequate sanitary accommodation.

Caravans stationed in various parts of the district are licensed annually providing they conform to the provisions of the Public Health Act and are not detrimental to the amenities of the district.

3. (5). **Shops and Offices.** (6). **Smoke Abatement.**
 (7). **Swimming Baths.**—There is nothing of interest to report under these headings.

HOUSING

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—
 - (1). (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 237
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 268
 - (2). (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 79
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 97
 - (3). Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 0
 - (4). Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 83
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers 76
3. Action under Statutory powers during the year:—
 - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936:—
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 0
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By Owners 0
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners 0
 - (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By Owners 1
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners 0

- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | 8 |
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—
- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... .. | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... .. | 0 |

Housing Act, 1936—Part iv.—Overcrowding:—

It is not possible to state exactly how many families are living in overcrowded conditions. As new houses are erected in each parish applicants are visited to check the conditions under which they live and houses are allocated to those who are living in overcrowded conditions. In assessing the needs of the family consideration is given to the available bedroom accommodation and the separation of the sexes.

Generally speaking the amount of overcrowding based on the standard laid down in the Act is very low.

Housing (General)

The following table shows the progress made in the erection of new houses since 1946:—

	Houses completed	Huts converted	Huts demolished
1946	18	—	—
1947	47	—	—
1948	50	20	—
1949	47	45	—
1950	47	—	4
1951	25	—	7
	<hr/> 234 <hr/>	<hr/> 65 <hr/>	<hr/> 11 <hr/>

The total number of Council Houses at the end of the year was 662 plus 54 temporary dwellings. Maintenance and repair work to the Council's property is carried out by a direct labour force which is controlled by the Department.

The increasing cost of new houses was carefully considered by the Council and it was decided to reduce the superficial area of new houses. The Architects were instructed to design a non-parlour type of house on the lines suggested by the Ministry. The Council also decided to build a proportion of two-bedroom houses and bungalows to meet the needs of small families.

Details of the Council's estimated requirements of new houses in the future were submitted to the County Council and the County Development Plan allows for a further 250 new houses to be erected in the district up to the end of 1956.

Two applications for grants under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, were refused by the Council.

No action was taken under the Housing Act, 1936, relating to the demolition and clearance of unfit houses, but 8 houses that had been condemned in previous years were demolished and the undertaking given by the owner not to relet one cottage, was cancelled, after it had been reconditioned.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply

The bulk of the milk retailed in the area is supplied and distributed by two firms both of whom operate high temperature short time Pasteurisation Plants.

There are 3 producer-retailers of farm-bottled Tuberculin Tested Milk who are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Supplementary and dealers' licences authorising the sale of milk under special designations were granted as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	...	8
Tuberculin Tested	... ..	4
Pasteurised	... ..	3
Sterilised	... ..	2

Five producer-retailers who supplement the supply from their own herds with milk from other sources have been registered as dealers.

Nineteen samples of milk were taken and examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service for keeping quality. Ten of the samples were satisfactory. In those cases where the results were unsatisfactory subsequent samples were taken. These latter samples indicated that the quality had improved to the normal standard required.

(b) Ice Cream

Routine sampling of ice cream continued during the year. Forty-two samples were taken during the summer months

from retailers, the results of the examinations being as follows:—

Grade I	...	...	...	...	14
Grade II	...	...	...	...	16
Grade III	...	...	...	...	8
Grade IV	...	...	...	...	4

Only one manufacturer was licensed to make ice cream in the area.

Following the introduction of that part of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1951, dealing with the provision of thermometers, this manufacturer fitted his plant with the necessary recording instruments.

(c) **Meat and other Foods**

Number of licensed slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	10
Number of butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	12
Visits to butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	145
Total weight of meat condemned and destroyed at butchers' shops	...	...	...	...	103 lb.

The licensed slaughter-houses are only occasionally used for the slaughter of pigs under licence from the Ministry of Food, and for the emergency slaughter and dressing of casualty animals before consignment to the nearest Government Allocation Centre.

The routine inspections for *Cysticercus Bovis* were continued during the year and six cases were confirmed. The cysts were confined to the masseter muscles, and the carcasses, all of which were of good quality, were released for sale after twenty-one days in cold storage.

The inspection of meat at the Ministry of Food Slaughterhouse at St. Ives is carried out by the Department and the following tables summarise the inspections and condemnations during the year:—

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1234	240	2180	1943
Number inspected	1234	240	2180	1943
(All diseases except tuberculosis):—				
Whole carcasses condemned..	6	8	2	33
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned..	326	9	86	378
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	26.90%	7.08%	4.03%	21.15%
(Tuberculosis only):—				
Whole carcasses condemned..	12	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned..	173	—	—	50
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	14.99%	—	—	2.67%

Weights of Condemned Meat

			Condemnations		Total Weight
			Number of whole carcases	Weight of whole carcases	
Cattle	1234	18	10469 lb.	13699 lb.	24168 lb.
Calves	240	8	459 lb.	29 lb.	488 lb.
Sheep and Lambs	2180	2	79 lb.	268 lb.	347 lb.
Pigs	1943	35	4691 lb.	3626 lb.	8317 lb.
Total ..	5597	63	15698 lb.	17622 lb.	33320 lb.

Total animals killed: 5,597.

Total meat condemned: 14 tons 17 cwt. 2 qtrs 0 lb.

Routine examination and condemnations of other foods were carried out and a wide variety of food was inspected.

There were no unusual conditions found, decomposition being the main cause of the unfitness of the food that was condemned. This was either destroyed or released for animal feeding.

The following list shows the amount of other food condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

8 tins of vegetables	...	...	7 lb.
2 tins of milk	...	...	2 lb.
5 tins of fruit	...	...	9 lb.
7 tins of fish	...	...	6 lb.
5 tins of meat	...	...	52 lb.
Margarine	...	...	11½ lb.
Cured Fish	...	...	84 lb.

Adulteration

The Huntingdon County Council are the primary authority responsible for the administration of those provisions of the Food and Drugs Act relating to adulteration. No special circumstances arose where it was considered that any action could, with advantage, be taken by the Department.

